Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1701.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
THREE SISTERS,
Burthen 85 tons, two years old built of the best materials, and now ready to receive a cargo. Said vessel may be viewed at Mr. Samuel Brewer's wharf, Kensington.

ALSO,

The Sloop
HARRIET,
Burthen 77 tons, three years old, is well found; may be viewed at Messrs. Pettel and Bayard's wharf.

Those Vessels are well calculated for Coasters, and have been employed in the trade between Philadelphia and New-York—They have excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For terms, apply to
Gurney & Smith.
February 16.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,
The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)
PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,
WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.
February 3. §

For Amsterdam,
The Ship

FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,
Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes
Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

Flax Seed for sale.
Apply to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street.
January 27 §

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.
Boston, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurse's place wanted.

A WOMAN just arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurse or attendant on the sick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth street, near Market street.
Feb. 6. 3t

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following
ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This ouse is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.
Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw
☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o,clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,
50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals
ALSO—JUST LANDED,
400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads
FOR SALE BY
Thos. & John Ketland.
February 15 §tim

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Surveyor General's Office,
December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.
N. Lufborough.
January 26 §tiF2wtm

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 50 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Landing this day,
From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.
november 9. §

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mameodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,
Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.
Mordecai Lewis.
February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glass store, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.
February 19.

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his physiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped cassimere vest, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.
Apply to the Printer.
February 7. §

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.
CHARLES ALLEN.
Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.
Feb. 14—1aw3w

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret specious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house, hay loft, granery, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,
And speedily will be Published,
For the benefit of the
MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,
A general plan and system of Regulations therein:
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
And now printed
BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen whose skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."
February 7. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 200 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

Fresh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, just above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the schooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.
Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in casks and boxes
Soft shell'd almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.
The whole of the articles shipped as of the first qualities.
For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.
February 5 d5t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—3tis§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.
Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dores
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrase Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, Madeira Wine, Juniper Berries, &c. &c. } entitled to drawback.
Feb. 9. codtf

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

WANTED
A young Gentleman to go
Doctor of a Ship to the East-Indies.
Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.
Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subscriber,
On the 24th January last,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*
SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.
J. LAZELLES.
N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.
Februaty 10. §3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.
Isaac Cathrall, John Haworth, Samuel Wilcox. } Administrators.
January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, to
John Murphy, Peter Scravendyke, Thomas Farrell, } Executors,
January 16. *awawaw

Lately Published,
And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)
Observations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.
February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday	Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday	Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday	Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday	Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday	Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday	Afternoon—Peter Benson.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

The hour of danger is come—a falſe ſecurity deceives and deſtroys you—our country is ſtruggling in the deadly gripe of diſorder and rapine, and the conteſt is doubtful. Our government and laws totter under the unremitting exertions of ruffians panting for tumult, plunder and bloodſhed, who ſtrain every muſcle and torture every means to tumble them into the duſt. As they paſs you in the ſtreets they eye you as the future devoted victims of their fury; and, in helliſh anticipation, view your property as already their own. Rouſe then, fellow citizens, the robber is at your door; the man of blood prowls round your dwelling; ſhake of that indolence which in an hour like this, is treaſon. Arouſe from that ſupineneſs which may be the forerunner of death. Your country demands your aid againſt a determined, incorrigible faction, driven on by foreign intrigue, and the graſping hopes of plunder, to overturn your government erected by the hands of wiſdom and patriotiſm, on the bones of departed, ſlaughtered heroes, and cemented with their blood. Give not up the noble, the ſacred fabric without a ſtruggle to preſerve it, nor ſhrink like cowards in the moment of difficulty and danger. Your independence was not thus atchieved, and deſerves a better ſupport. Can you doubt the views or the principles of theſe people, when with violence, with clubs and with ſwords, they hunt the friends of government from place to place, break up their meetings even at the expence of blood, and deny you even the right of communicating your ſentiments to each other; when the ruins of your country and government ſhall rattle about your ears; when you ſhall be thrown in the duſt at the feet of a thouſand Robeſpierres; when unbridled luſt and rapine ſhall burſt into your houſes, and wreſt your wives and property from your impotent gripe; when our land ſhall become a ſecond deſolated France, ſwimming in its beſt blood, then, too late, will you curſe the indolence and falſe ſecurity that betrayed you; and your children too, ſhall curſe you when they begin to feel the wretchedneſs and miſery to which you have moſt baſely reduced them. *Friends of government!* Power and ſtrength are your own; theſe hell-hounds cannot ſtand before you; you can never fall but by your own inactivity. Come forward then, as one man, bending every thought, every hope, every exertion to one great object; imitate your enemies in their activity, perſeverance and unanimity, and you are yet ſafe.

FORESIGHT.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

Some perſons have been under a great miſtake as to the manner in which the committee who decided upon the election of Iſrael Iſrael were choſen. They ſuppoſe they were appointed by the Speaker or the Senate, as in common caſes; now the fact is, the names of all the Senators were written on ſeparate pieces of paper and folded up as nearly alike as poſſible and after being ſhaken in a box were diſtributed by lot into three boxes; then a name was drawn alternately out of each box, and each party had liberty to object until only ſeven names were left; this was done—The committee were then ſworn "to try the matter of the petition complaining of the undue election and return and a true judgment to give according to the evidence." A patient hearing was given to the parties and in the courſe of the inveſtigation, when the counſel for the petitioners againſt Mr. Iſrael brought forward teſtimony to prove that many of the voters had confeſſed that they had not complied with the neceſſary forms to become citizens; the committee rejected the evidence, though the counſel declared that ſuch a deciſion would in fact be at once deciding againſt them, as they would never be able to get the voters themſelves. This, however, had no weight with the coumittee, they decided as they thought right in favor of the counſel for the ſitting member. Did this look like being ſwayed by party? far from it. The counſel for the petitioners afterwards eſtabliſhed the point by the evidence of the voters themſelves, the committee were therefore bound to give the judgment they have done. They were on oath—and who is to be believed? impartial men under the ſolemn obligation of an oath, or the brawlers of party in a tavern under the influence of party prejudice and the phrenzy of an overheated imagination, inflamed and inflaming for the purpoſes of electioneering.

Bluſh ye, who have ſigned reſolutions reflecting on the committee, and publiſhed them to the world, though you know nothing of the merits of the caſe.

An inſtance of the *modeſty* of the party may be ſeen in their calling on the members of the committee (and particularly on Mr. Whelen) to reſign their ſeats in the Senate under the pretence that as Mr. Iſrael's ſeat had been vacated, theirs muſt of courſe be equally ſo.

People like theſe, who have no regard for truth lead themſelves into difficulties by bold aſſertions without foundation. Col. M'Clellan, who was choſen at laſt election, had between ſeventeen hundred, and two thouſand votes more than the next higheſt in vote: were there ſo many perſons permitted to vote who had no right? Mr. Whelen had a large majority—I believe near one thouſand, and yet he is called upon by name to reſign his ſeat after having held it about three years.

At the time Mr. Whelen was elected, every perſon who had reſided here two years, could immediately become a citizen on making proof thereof and that he was a perſon of good character: that was not the caſe at laſt election. No perſon who arrived in this country ſince the 29th January 1795 can be naturalized until after five years reſidence; hence a greater neceſſity for enquiring, agreeably to law whether the perſon offering to vote was a Citizen or not.

Twenty days after the time of making the return is allowed by law for the citizens to object to the validity of the return. If no objection is made in that time, it can be of no force afterwards; years have elapſed, and now for the firſt time an objection is heard of.

A FREEMAN.

To the people of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the county of Delaware.

In various publications in the newſ-papers, and by ſuggeſtions at public meetings, the ſtrongeſt efforts have been made to perſuade you, that the committee of the Senate who decided that Mr. Iſrael's election was illegal, have not only violated your rights, but have treated them with deriſion and contempt. It is of ſome importance to the feelings of the committee, but of much greater importance to your intereſts, that you ſhould duly appreciate this tranſaction. To enable you to do this with greater facility, I ſhall ſubmit to you the following facts and obſervations.

When the committee was formed, nineteen members of the Senate were preſent, excluſive of the Speaker who is always exempted from ſerving on committees. From this number of nineteen, each of the parties (which conſiſted of Mr. Iſrael and one of the petitioners againſt the election) were permitted agreeably to law to ſtrike out ſix. Twelve members being thus excluded, the number remaining was reduced to ſeven, who compoſed the committee to try the election.

It is obvious that this mode of forming the committee, gave to both parties the power of excluding therefrom thoſe members of the Senate, whoſe principles, politics or temper were moſt diſliked, or diſtruſted by them. Of conſequence if out of all the members preſent, ſeven candid and impartial men could be ſelected, they would be found in this committee.

To ſuppoſe then that the committee did not conſiſt of men of virtuous characters, would be to ſuppoſe that the Senate in general (choſen as it is by the collective voice of the people of Pennſylvania) is a ſink of corruption. Such a ſuppoſition would be indeed reproachful to the Senate, but no leſs ſo to the people of this ſtate who elected them. It would be to ſuppoſe that the people had ignorantly deſerted, or baſely betrayed their deareſt rights, by appointing a collection of fools or knaves to adminiſter one half of the Legiſlative power of the commonwealth.

The committee having been thus fairly formed were ſolemnly ſworn, to give a true judgment on the election, according to the evidence. In addition to their other Legiſlative duties, they then proceeded to ſit from day to day on the tryal from the eleventh of December to the ſeventh of February, during this long and tedious inveſtigation they patiently liſtened to the elaborate and frequently contentious arguments of the counſel on each ſide; examined all the authorities and documents exhibited to them; and carefully attended to the evidence brought forward by either party. Judge then my fellow citizens how inconſiſtent it is with decency, juſtice and your intereſts, that a committee ſo conſtituted, ſhould after the concluſion of their painful labours be loaded with reproach, unſubſtantiated by proof or evidence: with reproach that carries with it the charge of perjury, and of a dereliction of the moſt ſacred duties which they owe to you as their conſtituents, and to themſelves as men. Judge whether it can be expected that committees of this kind will always dare to diſcharge theſe important duties with firmneſs, if in conſequence of ſo doing they are to be held up as marks for the ſhafts of party rage and malice.

If individuals who ſhould feel diſappointed by the deciſion of a jury ſhould endeavour to hold them up to reproach and infamy, would you not exclaim againſt the injuſtice and danger of ſuch an outrage? Would you not apprehend that ſuch proceedings if allowed to prevail, would induce men attached to their peace and ſecurity, to refuſe to perform theſe neceſſary functions; or when performing them, frequently to be terrified into deciſions in favor of thoſe parties from whoſe fury they ſhould have moſt to apprehend? If this would be your deciſion in caſes where the intereſts only of individuals are concerned are you not ſtill more obligated as well as intereſted to protect thoſe men who are your own repreſentatives, and on the faithful performance of whoſe duties your moſt valuable rights muſt depend. Let us then meet theſe pernicious and diſingenuous efforts with a juſt indignation and thus endeavour to prevent the future annals of our county from being ſtained by a repetition of ſimilar outrages.

A CITIZEN.

For the Gazette of the United States.

THE DIGNITY OF GOVERNMENT—No. III.

Good faith is the ſoul of a free government; it is above all things eſſential to its dignity and duration: It commands the eſteem and the confidence of citizens, and foreign nations; it is the magnet which attracts all minds and operates in every direction. Its ineſtimable worth is atteſted by all hiſtory, and by every wiſe ſtateſman.

A government that violates its own laws, contracts, or promiſes, ſets the moſt dangerous and corrupting example to the people to diſregard all principle, to defraud the government of its revenue, and to break all the ſacred ties which unite and moralize a nation. Hiſtory preſents a dreadful catalogue, and long as it is black, of faithleſs governments, and the miſeries and deſpotiſm that followed their perfidy. Had Rome and Carthage, ſacredly adhered to the pure maxims of good faith to all people, there is every reaſon to believe they might have continued free and happy republics to this hour. But they conſulted the intereſt of the day and led by their paſſions, always heated by parties, they fell a ſacrifice to their folly and their vices. Such *has* been the fate of the ancient and ſeems too likely *to be* of the modern republics.

From this ſource, a *doubtful* or a *bad* character for national faith, came wars, internal convulſions, a diſcord between the people and the government; a general relaxation of all principle, confuſion follows, and finally a ſullen deſpotiſm ſucceeds; and thus the door of hope is ſhut againſt liberty.

The unvarying law of gravitation, is not more eſſential to the order and duration of the materjal ſyſtem, than a *pure character* is to the perpetuity and happineſs of a free government.

Let Americans often pauſe in their career, and mark well the *cauſes* which led other nations into the "*paths of the deſtroyer*". It will be found, by conſulting the faithful page of hiſtory, that the mighty cauſe of the univerſal diſtraction of free governments in every country from the remoteſt period to this day has been the *loſs of character*.

Let us now look round and mark well the progreſs and the *points* of the hate, and the national governments.

The conſtitutions are not only the beſt in the world, but they are ſufficiently perfect to preſerve liberty and public happineſs, if they ſhall be well adminiſtered. The great difficulties always ariſe in the adminiſtration. During the formation of the ſyſtem, the intereſts and the paſſions of parties are not ſo much affected; but when the adminiſtrators commence their operations, every intereſt and every paſſion is touched, and all the combuſtibles in human nature take fire. Hence it is that no curb ever yet formed by the people could at all times keep their legiſlators within the limits of the conſtitution.

A large majority, (and often a ſmall one) has been able to ſuggeſt ſuch plauſible excuſes (called *neceſſity for the public good*,) for every deviation, that the people were not alarmed. One deviation formed a *precedent*, the ſecond was juſtified by the firſt, and by degrees the principles of the conſtitution were annihilated. This fact has been atteſted in every age and in every country where republics have exiſted.

But who fears a *Cæſar* that is dead, what nation liſtens to the wiſdom of *Solomon*, or the preaching of *Paul*, or to the voice of hiſtory?

Do not generations ſucceſſively walk over the tombs of their fathers forgetful of their own deſtiny, and thoughtleſs of the long voyage of eternity? Why then ſhould we expect men will take warning from the bones of ancient republics, or the errors which led to their diſſolution?

The beſt omen of future liberty, is a general ſolicitude to diffuſe *goſpel* morality, and juſt ideas of government. A common error among freemen is, "that very little *government* is neceſſary—as the people never can wiſh to injure themſelves." Such *talk* as this is often heard from ſeekers of popularity, and many good people are deceived thereby. From this cauſe it is that there is leſs jealouſy of the houſe of repreſentatives, than of the ſenate, or the executive. Our experience ſince the revolution confirms this fact.

Had the ſame ſtrides for power which we have ſeen made by an houſe of repreſentatives, been made by the ſenate, or the executive, would not the alarm have been much greater? This ſhows that the weak ſides of our government are the ſenate, and the executive. Theſe are always the weakeſt branches in a republic, and therefore require the aid of an enlightened people to ſupport them in the exerciſe of their conſtitutional powers. Although it be neceſſary to watch every branch of government, it ſhould not be with an *evil eye* to find faults, but with an honeſt heart to guard with impartiality the conſtitution; and to ſuggeſt with candor the objections which reaſon ſeems to point out. In performing this duty good and wiſe men will never ſuffer the evil ſpirit of pride or paſſion or intereſt to guide their tongues or their pens.

Nations never would have been enſlaved, if mens reaſon had been ſtronger than their paſſions. Here lies *all* our danger; not the countleſs deſpots which cover the earth, nor all the demons carnate and incarnate could eſtabliſh an arbitrary government in America, if the REASON of the people ſhould always reign over their paſſions. But uncontrouled paſſions, not checked by religious ſentiment, are a ſpark from hell, and their operations are infernal—they burn out the morality of the ſoul.

Uncivilized by the *fear* and *love* of God, men will never be true republicans—they *will* be governed by their paſſions, and therefore they *will* be tyrants.

A ſteady eye on eternity, and a belief that "God will bring every work into judgement whether it hath been good or whether it hath been evil," is the only regulator of life: This is the compaſs the good man ſteers by whether ruler or citizen, and he feels the weight of the duty aſſigned him in every ſituation.

It ſhould be deeply engraven on the hearts of republicans, that virtue and liberty are heavenly ſiſters, if they part they die. That it is infinitely more dangerous to violate the laws, abuſe their rulers, or indulge in any vices, than in a monarchy, as their government derives its whole exiſtence directly from them, and pure morals are the ſoul of it.

A free government muſt be STRONG: the legiſlature enact the laws after profound deliberation; the judiciary forever have the principles of the conſtitution and the laws in clear view; and the executive power move on, armed by both, like a deep river whoſe current ſerenely bears down all obſtructions. Thus the energy of a well "balanced government," protects the equal rights of freemen, and perpetuates liberty.

ACIREMA.

From the American Daily Adverti[ſer].

Meſſrs. Claypoole,

In your Saturday's paper I noticed with attention the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and am happy to learn that our public accounts are brought ſo nearly to a cloſe that the preciſe debt may ſoon be aſcertained. On ſeeing this report, the claim of ſome citizens for payment of *New Emiſſion Bills*, occurred to me, and a query aroſe in my mind whether the ſubject ought not to be immediately enquired into by Congreſs, for if the claim is ſupported by government engagement let it be paid, and if not let the caſe be fairly ſtated to the public, that the good faith of our government may not be brought into queſtion by theſe claimants.

It ſeems to be a ſubject of importance in this view, although the ſum is not great; and I hope we ſhall not pay intereſt upon an immenſe national debt, and at the ſame time have our faith and credit called in queſtion. I ſhould not Meſſrs. Printers have written any thing on this ſubject, had I not ſeen in Fenno's paper of laſt Thurſday, the report of Secretary Hamilton on the ſame, with ſome remarks thereon. I do not profeſs to know the nature of theſe obligations, but as the late Secretary aſſerts with confidence "that the United States are bound to pay the intereſt on them until the principal ſhall be paid," it ſeems neceſſary that this affair ſhould be fully inveſtigated, and a deciſion had upon it. To put off claims upon the public from year to year, without inveſtigation, tends to involve them in greater difficulties, it often injures honeſt creditors, and alſo injures the reputation of government, and beſides, it ſometimes enables deſigning men to ſupport, or at leaſt to give plauſibility to unjuſt claims.

A Friend to Government.

As we doubt not many of our readers are deſirous of knowing what progreſs is made with the Public Buildings in the Federal City, we lay before them the following report, lately exhibited to Congreſs:

FEDERAL CITY.

Report of James Hoban, Superintendant of the Preſident's Houſe, of the progreſs of that building from the 18th of May laſt, to the 18th Nov. 1797.

The ſtone work has been carried up from the window heads of the 3d ſtory, to the level of the roof, including the architrave, frieze and cornice, and all the materials prepared and ſet. The ſtone cutters are now employed at the baluſtrade which finiſhes the ſtone work of the building.

The brickwork has been carried up from the window heads, the inſide and filling of the outſide walls, and all the party walls to the full height of the building, and the chimnies are raiſed as high as the roof.

The building is roofed and boarded, ready to receive the ſlate; the boarding is covered with a coat of compoſition to protect the roof and inſide work from the weather.

There is now laid on the gutters and platforms about 33,000 weight of lead, which, with about 5,000 weight that is already prepared, and yet to be laid, will complete the gutters, platforms, and water carriages.

The doors of the two principal ſtories are all framed, and ſome of them are pannelled; the inſide work is in great forwardneſs.

JAMES HOBAN.

Report of what progreſs has been made on the building of the Capitol from the 18th of May laſt, to the 18th inſt, November, 1797; alſo of what materials are on hand.

The free-ſtone work on the outſide is raiſed as high as the top of the Corinthian capitals all round the building, and on the north ſide as high as the architrave of the principal order which is within 11 feet of the whole height, ſo that part of the entablature and balluſtrade, are only wanting to complete the whole of the intended elevation. The brickwork is alſo raiſed as high as the roof, and the naked flooring of the building is almoſt entirely laid, the roof will ſhortly be finiſhed, and may be laid in its place before the enſuing ſpring, when the interior finiſhing may be commenced for the completion of the building.

Dimenſions, &c.	*Feet.*
Average height of the free-ſtone raiſed this ſeaſon	36
Total from the foundation wall,	57
Average height of brick work raiſed this ſeaſon -	35
Total from the foundation wall,	56
Naked flooring laid in	12 rooms
Ditto, do. in galleries	4,
Materials on Hand.	
Worked free-ſtone,	1158 feet rem'g.
Unworked do.	1046 ton.
Column bricks for Senate room	5950
Place do.	70000
Stone lime	300 buſhels.
Oak logs,	124 in number
Ditto joiſts,	400
Flooring plank and merchantable ditto,	34000

GEORGE HADFIELD.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Hartley moved that the petition which he yeſterday preſented from the merchants of this city, reſpecting the erection of new piers in the Delaware, be referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury, as he found from enquiry, that this would be the proper reference in the firſt inſtance.

Mr. Dwight Foſter made an unfavorable report on the petition of Guillaume Van Ranſelaer, and others, which was concurred in by the houſe.

On motion of Mr. D. Foſter, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of claims, on the expediency or inexpediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of acts of limitation; and after concurring in the unfavorable report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Johannes E. Lot, the committee roſe (theſe deciſions which had taken place having included the principles of all the references made to this committee of the whole) and had not leave to ſit again.

Mr. Dawſon moved to refer the petition of Edmund Brooke, which had been referred to the above committee, ſhould be referred to the committee of claims.—Agreed.

Mr. D. Foſter called for the ſecond reading and deciſion on the unfavorable report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Joſeph Goſs, which was accordingly done, and the houſe concurred in the report.

Mr. Venable, from the committee of privileges, reported it as the opinion of the ſaid committee, that the reſolution referred to them, propoſing the expulſion of Roger Griſwold and Matthew Lyon, ought not to be agreed to. The evidence, which was taken before them was alſo reported, but not read.

On a motion to read the report a ſecond time being made,

Mr. Venable ſaid that one of the ſelect committee (Mr. Rutledge, who was to-day indiſpoſed) had requeſted that the buſineſs might not be taken up to-day, but that it might be deferred till to-morrow.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſuggeſted the propriety of printing the evidence in the mean time, which would prevent any delay in the buſineſs.

Mr. Kittera thought this unneceſſary, as the fact to be aſcertained had been done in the face of ſo great a part of the houſe, it would be an unneceſſary expence to print the evidence.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, as it had been tho't neceſſary to take the evidence, it would ſurely be proper that every member ſhould have it before him.

Mr. M'Dowell allowed that the diſorder which this evidence went to ſubſtantiate was pretty well known in the houſe; yet he hoped the papers would be printed.

Mr. Harper ſaid, though many members were unfortunately preſent when the affair happened to which the evidence referred; many however were not in the houſe, and thoſe would wiſh to ſee the evidence; he himſelf was not preſent, and wiſhed to ſee it. He hoped therefore it would be printed.

The motion for printing was put and carried.

Mr. Harper then moved to poſtpone the unfiniſhed buſineſs relative to foreign intercourſe until Monday next, as he wiſhed it to be deferred until the report of the committee of privileges was decided upon.

Mr. Gordon would agree to the poſtponement, if the gentleman from S. Carolina would alter his motion to Thurſday, inſtead of Monday.

Mr. Harper conſented, and the poſtponement wos agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for altering the manner of entering ſtills, and after ſome debate on the ſubject, the committee roſe and had leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with an account of the expenditure of certain ſums appropriated on the 3d of March laſt, for proſecuting claims againſt the Belligerent nations which have ſpoliated upon our commerce.—Ordered to be printed.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the ſupport of the widows and orphans of certain deceaſed officers, and having agreed to it without amendment, the committee roſe and reported accordingly. The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Oliver Pollock; and after ſome debate upon it, concurred in the report (which was a diſagreement to the bill for his relief) 49 to 36.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

February 9.

Hugh White, Eſq. from the country of Lycoming appeared this day, received the conſtitutional oath, and took his ſeat.

Mr. S. Maclay preſented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland, Mifflin and Lycoming, praying, that the road from Reading to the town of Erie, may be completed. Referred to the committee of roads and inland navigation.

Mr. Smilie preſented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Fayette county, praying that a company may be incorporated, to erect a toll-bridge over the Yonghiogany river, at Connelloville, where the ſtate road croſſes, which was referred.

Mr. S. Maclay preſented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Lycoming, praying, that the juriſdiction of Common Pleas, quarter Seſſions, and Orphan's Court may be reſtored to the juſtices of the peace under a county Reſident, as formerly, and that the bench fees may be ſo regulated, as to afford them adequate compenſation for their attendance. Referred to a ſpecial committee.

Mr. Bonnet preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Bedford of a ſimilar tenor.

Mr. Frailey preſented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Berks county, praying that "a law may be paſſed to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for the purpoſe of making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia though Germantown and Reading to the river Schuylkill"—Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee on ways and means, having obtained leave, reported (in part) viz. a bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the arms contracted for by the governor for the uſe of this commonwealth." Ordered to lie on the table.

The letter from Peter Baynton, treaſurer of this ſtate, received January 8th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

The bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Philadelphia through Germantown to the twelve mile ſtone, on the Reading road, &c. was referred to the committee who reported the ſame.

The houſe was informed, that the Senate had paſſed the bill entitled, "An act incorporating the ſociety for the relief of diſtreſſed pilots," &c. with amendments, to which its concurrence was requeſted.

The houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the bill, entitled, "An act extending the powers of the judges of the ſupreme court and common pleas," and having come to no determination. Adjourned.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and ſome horſe leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 52, South Front ſtreet.

Feb. 15. 4tw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

To the Electors of the city of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Judges and Inspectors of the Election, for the city of Philadelphia, at the Mayor's Office, on the 19th instant, it was determined, to open the election which is to be held in the said city on the 22d instant, for the choice of a Senator precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning.—For the information as well of the Judges and Inspectors as of Electors, the Attorney-General has on application of the Judges and Inspectors communicated the following Questions as proper to be asked of persons of whose right of voting the Inspectors should entertain doubts: viz.—

"First, Are you a native of the state of Pennsylvania, or of any other of the United States, and have you ever sworn allegiance to any foreign power, State, or sovereignty?

"Second, have you taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the state of Pennsylvania, or any other of the United States and thereby became a citizen previous to the 26th of March, 1790, or have you been naturalized according to the acts of Congress?

"Third, Have you resided within this state two years next before this election, and have you within that time paid a state or county tax?

JARED INGERSOLL."

By order of the Judges and Inspectors, aforesaid,

HILARY BAKER, one of the Judges.

—

At a respectable meeting of the electors of the townships of Lower Dublin, Bybury and Moreland, convened by public notice at the house of John Segar, Innkeeper in Bustleton, on Tuesday the 20th of Feb. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run as Senator at the ensuing election on the 22nd inst.

JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD Esq. in the Chair.

Reviewing with deep regret the injury we as citizens sustained by the number of illegal votes taken at the last general election, which, with the dispersion of many of the good citizens, who were prevented from voting by the afflicting disorder then raging in Philadelphia, we believe to have been the cause of that truly patriotic citizen *Benjamin R. Morgan* not being re-elected a Senator, and as our gratitude for his past services and confidence in his disposition to promote our interest in the Legislature in future is not lessened thereby, therefore, resolved unanimously that we will support the said *Benjamin R. Morgan* with our votes at the ensuing election on Thursday next the 22nd inst.

JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD *chairman.*
JOHN M'CLELLAN, *Sec'y.*

—

At a meeting of a number of respectable citizens of the District of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at the house of Samuel Gano, on the 20th of February, 1798, it was unanimously agreed to support Benjamin R. Morgan, at the ensuing election, as Senator for the district, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware,

And whereas, at a meeting of certain citizens of the Northern Liberties, at the town house, on the 17th inst. the preamble to their resolution sets forth that the vacation of the seat of the said Israel Israel, is a prostration of the rights of the citizens:

"Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the committee of the Senate, who tried the Contested Election of the said Israel Israel, for their impartial and judicious conduct on that occasion, receive the thanks of this meeting for their just and prompt decision, and that any attempts to vilify their proceedings, are derogatory to the American character, and a *real* prostration of the rights of the citizens.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Chairman.
John Taylor, Sec'ry.

—

At a meeting of a number of respectable citizens of Dock ward, at the house of P. Evans,

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting, to support Benjamin R. Morgan at the ensuing Election, as Senator for the District of Philadelphia city and county and the county of Delaware and that we will use our best endeavours to preserve peace and good order at said Election.

JOSEPH LOWNES, Chairman.
SETH WILLIS, Sec'ry.
Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

—

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, at the house of William Pennock, in South Mulberry ward, on Tuesday evening, February 20th, 1798, John Rugan in the chair.

The meeting taking into consideration the invaluable right of suffrage in a free government, and being deeply impressed with the indecent and groundless reflections, which have appeared in several of the daily papers of this city, against the decision of the committee of the Senate of this state, who were chosen for the purpose of trying the constitutionality of the late election of Israel Israel it was

Unanimously resolved, That highly approving of the principles which confine the right of suffrage to citizens by birth and by adoption, as secured by the Constitution, and confirmed by the determination of the said Committee, we will each and every of us use the utmost of our influence and *legal* exertions to support Benjamin R. Morgan at the ensuing election for Senator, in consideration of his long and tried services in public life, and the faithful and honorable discharge of the several duties with which he has been entrusted.

JOHN RUGAN, Chairman.
Jonathan Jones, Sec'ry.

At a meeting of a large number of citizens at the house of John Dunwoody, on Monday evening, 19th February, Mr. Andrew Tybout in the Chair, Jacob Chrystler, Secretary.

Resolved Unanimously, That from our knowledge of the integrity, patriotism, and abilities of Benjamin R. Morgan, we will use the utmost of our endeavours to support him at the ensuing election for Senator of the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware.

ANDREW TYBOUT, *Chairman.*
JACOB CHRYSTLER, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a number of the citizens at the house of Mr. Phillip Timmons, on Monday, 19th February 1798, James Crawford, Esq. in the chair, and Hugh Holmes, Secretary,

It was unanimously resolved to support the Election of Benjamin R. Morgan, on Thursday next.

JAMES CRAWFORD, *Chairman.*
HUGH HOLMES, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Derby and its vicinity, at the house of Mr. Samuel Ash, on Monday the 19th instant,

It was unanimously resolved to support Benjamin R. Morgan at the ensuing election as Senator for the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware; and that the citizens attending the meeting will individually give him all the support in their power.

HUGH LOYD, *Chairman.*
NATHANIEL NEWLIN, *Secretary.*

—

At a very large and respectable meeting of the merchants, mechanics and other electors of the city and county of Philadelphia at the city tavern on the 17th February, 1798,,

GEORGE LATIMER, *Chairman,*
THOMAS ROSS, *Secretary,*

It was unanimously resolved, "That the citizens composing this meeting, will, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves individually to promote the election of Benjamin R. Morgan as senator for this district; and they do pledge themselves to come forward with their votes and interest in his behalf on the day of the said election, and recommend him to their fellow citizens, as a proper character for the said office.

GEORGE LATIMER, *Chairman,*
THOMAS ROSS, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Delaware county, at the house of William Anderson, in the borough of Chester, February 17th, 1798,

It was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, to support Benjamin R Morgan at the ensuing election, for a senator for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.

ELISHA PRICE, *Chairman,*
WM. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a respectable number of citizens, held on Saturday evening, February 17th, at St. Mary's school-house, for the purpose of consulting on a proper person to represent them in the Senate of this State, John Leamy in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously to support Benjamin R. Morgan, at the Election to be held on Thursday next, the 22d inst.

JOHN LEAMY, Chairman.
Attest, EDWARD CARRELL, Sec'ry.

—

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Southwark, and township of Moyamensing, at the house of Mr. James Cameron, in Shippen street, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that this meeting taking into consideration the virtues, talents, and patriotism of BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, do agree to support him individually as Senator at the ensuing election, being fully convinced that he will use his utmost exertions to support the laws and constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH BIRD, chairman
CLEMENT HUMPHREYS junr. *Sec'y.*
February 16th 1798.

—

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of the District of Southwark, and township of Moyamensing, at the tavern of Capt. John Rice, Mr. Joshua Humphreys in the chair

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing election of Senator to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware; being convinced that at this time, peculiarly important, and interesting to all the advocates of the administration of the government of the United States, to support those who are known to be the friends of order and good government, is a measure which our duty compels us to adopt.

Joshua Humphreys, Chairman.
Peter Miercken, Sec'ry.
14th Feb. 1798.

—

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at Ogden's Tavern, on Tuesday, 13th February, 1798, it was unanimously resolved.

To support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing Election, as Senator for the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware.

LAWRENCE SECKEL, Chairman.
M. KEPPELE, Secretary.

The managers of the City Dancing Assembly give notice that on account of an Election to be held on Thursday the 22d inst. the Ball in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON's birth, is postponed to Friday the 23d instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to deliver their Cards of invitation at the door.

Feb. 17. §t23d

Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia—BEWARE!

The oppesers of Mr. Morgan, despairing of success by fair and honorable means, it is hinted, will have recourse to others as *base* in themselves, as they are *subversive* of the rights of freemen.—Among the many machinations which will be attempted on the election ground to-morrow, the following is to be scrupulously guarded against—Tickets are preparing by the friends of Israel Israel in the name of Benjamin Morgan, omitting the letter R. which is the initial of his second christian name, and without which a vote would be lost. These tickets, under the *guise* of friendship to Mr. Morgan, are, if possible, in the confusion of the occasion, to be placed in the hands of his real friends, by means of which their votes, however well intended, will be thrown away. It is recommended to the supporters of Mr. Morgan, to come prepared with tickets *fairly and fully written*, and where this is inconvenient, that they make applications for them to such persons only as are of unsuspected integrity, and whose real characters are known to the applicants

Electors, *be firm! be vigilant!* impressed with a sense of the importance of the occasion, and the dignity of the part you are to sustain, appear seasonably at your post; remember the letter R. and the election is secure.

—

MR. FENNO,

Utterly disregarding and despising the groundless inuendoes of citizen Leib and citizen Barker, against the friends of Mr. Morgan, I wish to warn people of every political persuasion against the dangerous and fallacious expectation of effecting any valuable purposes by acts of violence on the election ground. Let us prove that Club-Law is gone forever. The decided and indubitable superiority of the Federalists enables them to hold their enemies too much in contempt to assume weapons as a precaution. And the Jacobins have an opportunity to convince us, that however detestable their propensities, they are not yet become so beastified—so Frenchified, as to bear clubs to the election ground, to curtail the freedom of suffrage, and batter the brains of their neighbors and fellow-citizens. Every man who appears on the election-ground, with a club, bludgeon, or stick, will justly be deemed a disturber of the public repose, and an enemy to liberty. MILO.

—

For the Gazette of the United States.

To the Electors of the Senatorial District.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

To-morrow will be an important day—it will decide a question of great magnitude to united America—this question is no other than whether we are a divided people? It is not disputed but that there is a difference of sentiment among us upon subjects of a political nature, such difference will always exist in every free country; but if there is a decided majority, that majority constitutes the people, for the minority in a republic must always submit to the public will expressed by the greater number of voices and where it is not submitted to, anarchy must take place. The friends of the two candidates have joined an issue to be tried by the country. Those of Israel assert that the *people*, that is, *a decided majority of the Electors* are in favor of the politics of Jefferson, Monroe, Randolph, and the other adherents of France who are ready to surrender our independence to that nation and have fixed on a representative openly professing the same political creed. The friends of Morgan deny this position and have fixed on a representative who with them professes that America is an independent people possessing the right to govern themselves by laws of their own making without the controul of any foreign nation, to make treaties and compose differences with other states without the interposition of foreign public ambassadors or secret emissaries. The electors of the city and counties of Philadelphia and Delaware are to give a verdict upon the important question, and it is to be hoped that every person entitled to vote will put himself to the trouble of carrying his ballot to the place of election within his district, that the truth may be once for all fully ascertained, for I trust that this being done all real or pretended republicans will quietly submit to the event and that we shall no more hear of faction or party, or division among us.

I do not mean to influence a single elector, but to press upon every individual possessing the right, to come forward and give his vote for one or other of these two candidates, all parties having agreed that the sum total on both sides will give the true sentiments of the people. Let no man therefore excuse himself with the light apology that he has but one vote; for no man in the community has more than one, and if such excuse is sufficient for one it is equally good for a hundred or a thousand others.

Let the aged, the infirm, the meek and peaceable citizens go early in the day, and those who have strength of body to bear the inclemency of the season wait till the first have given their votes, the business of the day may be thus conducted with good order and without that press which might be occasioned by all crowding to the windows at the same time.—I am your

FELLOW CITIZEN.

—

To the Freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A late decision of the senate having declared the election of *Israel Israel* as a member of their body to have been illegal, and consequently void, you have another opportunity offered you of exercising one of the most valuable rights which freemen can possess, and by the exercise of it, at this time, the world will determine, whether you are *genuine citizens of the United States*, and of course the friends of *good order and regular government*, or whether you will be likely to prefer the yoke of foreign power to the weight and care attendant upon self-government. It does not at this time appear to be a proper question, whether the private character of Israel Israel can with any degree of justice be put in competition with that of his opponent: admitting them both to be equally good, for argument sake, a question of a far more important nature to the public will then occur, upon the decision of which every good citizen, every considerate man, possessed of a mind independent enough to put out of the question party views, or to divest itself of all partiality, resulting from habits of intimacy, and social intercourse, ought and necessarily will, act upon this very important emergency. The question I allude to is, which of the two candidates is best calculated to represent with propriety in legislative concerns, the important interests of so respectable a district, as that in which we reside?—And here I am bold to assert, without the least apprehension of a denial, that no comparison can fairly be made between the two individuals, who, at this time, are selected as objects from which to make a choice. The excellent and careful education of *Benjamin R. Morgan*, the opponent upon this occasion of Mr. Israel, his early studies, his habits of intimacy with people of literary character, the great intercourse which he has at all times had with persons conspicuous for their talents and information, may all with propriety be considered, as precious requisites in the formation of an useful public character.

Nothing of this can, I believe, be advanced in favor of Mr. Israel, or if he has had any of these opportunities, he appears to have profited very little by them, if we may judge from his conduct, since he has been known as a citizen of Philadelphia. He never has appeared as a prominent character amongst his fellow-citizens, except in turbulent times, when he has been made use of by others, more cunning and equally mischievous with himself, as a ladder to their individual promotion. In such times, he has ever been esteemed the *favorer* of *anarchy*, *the supporter* of *sedition*: his feeble efforts have been directed to the introduction of disorder into the state, and no means have been neglected, that promised success in promoting the views of the party, with which he acted. I wish not to keep out of view his services during the prevalence of a malignant fever in this city—it entitled him to the laud of humanity, and will be remembered to his honor, whilst a trace of that dreadful scourge to the inhabitants of this city remains. But the exertions of others, who were fortunate enough to be removed from the scene of immediate danger, was also praise worthy, though perhaps in a less degree. The situation of Mr. Israel as one of the committee of distribution, entrusted during the last summer with the handing out the charitable subscriptions in favor of the distressed poor, has no doubt been the means of procuring him many votes; and whether the individuals, who partook of the charities of their more fortunate brethren, always distinguished the source from which the bounty flowed, may at least be questioned. But waving any further inquiry into a line of conduct, which, if faithfully pursued as a religious duty, is no doubt highly recommendatory, and would have due weight if urged as a qualification in a candidate for the appointment of a manager of the Hospital, or guardian of the poor, but could by no means furnish proofs of his fitness for legislative functions, upon what other ground, can he rest his claim to the votes of the thinking part of the community? Is it his devotedness to a party, boldly laying claim to *exclusive patriotism?* Certainly upon this ground he is not entitled to support—for to Americans accustomed to judge of men, more from their actions than their declarations, this claim must certainly be rejected; for Men, who could applaud the conduct of *Genet*, or any other foreign minister, when insulting their country in the person of their *beloved chief magistrate*, can know little of that *love* of *country*, so essentially requisite in a Patriot. Such men may lay claim to the wages of a foreign faction, but are devoid of the principles which form the character, and, of course, undeserving of the name of good citizens. Is it his exertions to allay the uneasiness, which existed in the western parts of this State, with respect to a certain law of the United States in the year 1794, or his pious wishes for the safe return to their wives and families of that part of the community, who, justly thinking, that the peace and dignity of their country depended upon a steady support of its laws, and a due performance of their several duties as citizens, sacrificed with alacrity their domestic comforts, and in lieu thereof risqued the dangers of a campaign, and the inconveniences of a soldiers life, which can entitle him to this mark of confidence from his fellow citizens? Certainly not—for his conduct and his expressions at that time justified the attempts of those, who seemed prepared had circumstances favored them "to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm."

In short the more the public character of this man is analysed, the more unfit I am sensible, he will be deemed to occupy the place, to which his ambitious views, and the baneful projects of his party point, and to the attainment of which every nerve will be strained, and every effort made. Upon the friends, therefore, of their country—upon the supporters of a good and regular government, founded upon the *authority of the people*, and in contradiction to the malevolence and misrepresentation of a certain set of factious men, to whom all kinds of government, not exclusively vested in themselves, is exceptionable, and in a word upon all those who wish to be suffered to sit down and enjoy themselves under their own vines and their own fig trees, without having any one to make them afraid, it is peculiarly incumbent to exert themselves in support of Benjamin R. Morgan, a man of tried principle and acknowledged ability.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

—

A letter of the 21st December last, received by a respectable merchant of Norfolk, from Guernsey, brough by the Flora, capt. Colley, says—

"Your Commissioners are not received or acknowledged by the French republic, and there is no prospect of matters being amicably adjusted between the two republics."

—

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 17th inst.

"I participate in your indignation *against all those* who have joined to keep Lyon in his seat; it was disgraceful to our public councils, to have the business debated at all,—had they immediately expelled him it might have removed the stain cast upon them by the disgraceful circumstance."

APPOINTMENT—BY AUTHORITY.

ROBERT ROWAN, of Fayetteville in North-Carolina, to be commissioner of loans for that state in the place of William Skinner, deceased.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Boston to his friend in this city, dated Feb 13.

"A vessel has this day arrived from Malaga. She sailed from thence about the middle of January, having only 28 days passage. The captain says he saw an extract of a letter from Paris, to a merchant in Malaga, dated Dec. 27, which stated, that our Commissioners were then at Paris, but had not been received. This was all that related to us; and it comports with my expectations. They will by degrees cool down in appearance after having treated us with all possible contempt and insult."

—

MARRIED—Last Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. HUGH ANDREWS, of this city, to Miss JEMIMA VANHORN, of Fristol.

—— Last evening, the amiable Miss SALLY ALMACK, to Mr. CHARLES NIELD, both of this city, and lately from England.

DIED—PETER YARNALL, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers.

—

A spirit of turbulence and tyranny still characterizes the partizans of Israel. A meeting of the friends to order had been convened at Oxford township, for the purpose of agreeing in the choice of a candidate for the office of Senator, at the ensuing election: they had chosen their chairman and secretary; when the meeting was rudely and violently dissolved by an irruption of the partisans of Israel and confusion, who having, undisturbed, effected the purpose of their own meeting at Dover's, on the other side of the Creek, could not separate without forcibly invading the rights of others, assembled in the quiet and peaceable exercise of an undoubted right. Tyranny, foul Tyranny, marks every movement of these pretended friends to liberty and republicanism.

—

Further extracts from William Penn's address to all "the Electors of England" in 1679.

"Consider with yourselves, that there is nothing more your interest, than for you to understand your *right* in the government, for your well-being depends upon its preservation.

Since at a pinch one good man gains a vote, and saves a country—And what does any country know, but all may depend upon their making a good choice? But then to sell the Providence of God, and the dear bought purchase of your ancestors for a little money, is the mark of a wretched mind. Truly such ought not to have the power of a freeman, that would so abuse his own, and hazard other men's freedom by it: He deserves to be cast over-board that would suffer the vessel to sink and thereby drown the company embarked with him.

I would know if any of you all, if in a difference about a private property, an house or a cow, or any other thing, you would be easy, indifferent and careless in chusing your arbitrators? Certainly you would not: With what reason then can you be unconcerned in the qualification of men, upon whose fitness and integrity depends all you and your posterity may enjoy?

The representatives of a nation ought to consist of the most wise, sober and valiant of the people; not men of mean spirits, or sordid passions, that would sell the interest of the people that chuse them to advance their own: Pray beware of these.

Have a care of ambitious men, who seek honors and preferments, for they intend themselves and not the advantage of the country.

Chuse no indigent person; for these may be under a temptation of abusing their trust, to gain their own ends: For such do not prefer you, which should be the end of their choice, but to raise themselves by you.

Chuse no prodigal or voluptuous persons; for besides that they are not regular enough to be law makers, they are commonly idle; and though they may wish well to your interest, yet they will lose it rather than their pleasures—So that such persons are only to be preferred, before those that *are sober to do mischief*; whose debauchery is of the mind; men of unjust and sinister principles; who the soberer they be to themselves, the worse they are to you; rather take a stranger if recommended by an unquestionable hand than such a neighbor ill affected to your interest.

—

At a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held at the house of George Hill, in North Mulberry ward, to consider of a proper person to be supported at the ensuing election, on Thursday the 22d inst. as Senator for the first Pennsylvania district, Benj. Franklin Bache was called to the chair; Theodore Memminger, Secretary.

Questions were severally put upon to two persons held up as candidates for the said seat; when it appeared, that Israel Israel had fifty-five votes, Benj. R. Morgan seven. It was therefore

Resolved, that Israel Israel be supported at the ensuing election as senator for the seat vacated by a decision of the committee of the senate. BENJ. F. BACHE, Chairman.

Theodore Memminger, Sec'ry.

*** A few words more to Citizen Monroe, by a new hand, will be brought forward the moment Citizen Israel is dispatched.

Broker's Office,

No. 140 Chesnut, above Fourth street.

GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN.

HAVING by the advice of his friends commenced the business of BROKER, informs them and the public, that he is now ready, and would be happy to execute their commands. He furnishes money on loan, buys and sells all kinds of Bank and other Public Stock, &c. &c. at the usual commission.

☞ The French and Spanish Languages translated with fidelity and dispatch. And the requisite papers prepared for obtaining Letters Patent under the act for promoting the progress of useful arts.——Apply as above.

February 21 2t

MR. FRANCIS,

Respectfully informs his Scholars and the Public in general, that his fifth Practicing Ball will be on Thursday the 22d; and the subscribers to his Select Balls, that the first of the second subscription will be on Tuesday the 27th.

TERMS

Each Subscriber to pay *Five Dollars*, which entitles him to a gentleman's ticket, and cards of admission for two ladies at each ball

The first ball to be on Tuesday, the 20th of February, and to be continued every Tuesday till the end of the subscription, at the end of which Mr. Francis proposes giving an extra ball to the subscribers.

Mr. FRANCIS also informs those gentlemen who have not already subscribed, that the plan of the subscription is to be seen at Mr. F.'s house, No. 70 North Eighth street.

Feb. 21.

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG'S Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter ; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs. that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Among ſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks, The author concludes his work by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have tendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

W. HAYDON
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

The Subſcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797. the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-ſtreet, near Fifth.
January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging
To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.
Jan. 27. d2w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,
Who has alſo for Sale,
Lots in Waſhington City,
Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.
December 29. 70t

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subſcriber is emboldened to iſſue propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firſt meeting in 1775, to the preſent time.

This work ſhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpoſe ; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—caſh to be paid on delivery

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the ſcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is ſufficient to juſtify the printer in his hope of meeting with that ſucceſs, which he is certain the enterprize deſerves.
JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.
N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 28. 6t

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To thoſe who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its ſolid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiſs to obſerve—ſo great was the approbation and demand in London, that it paſſed through three large editions in the courſe of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and moſt other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as inſtruction ; but as the author traces all theſe enormities to a few, and in themſelves, inconſiderable cauſes, many of which actually exiſt in all the large capitals of the United States, the buſineſs is brought home to our own doors ; and the work has an increaſing claim to our attentive peruſal.

To aſſiſt the legiſlator and the magiſtrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their conſequent puniſhments, was the patriotic deſign of the author. "Private offences, he ſays, are the ſource of public crimes, and the beſt method of guarding ſociety againſt the latter is, to make proper proviſions, for checking the former"—"Thoſe men are eaſily ſeduced from their loyalty who are apoſtates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No. 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awta

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for
Britiſh, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE ;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."
Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. eotm nov. 15.

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,
HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

This Day is Publiſhed,
BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompſon,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Conſtitutions
Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States : exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration ; with Notes and Obſervations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.
FLAX FOR SPINNING,
To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. eod2w

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorans
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,
Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.
CATALOGUES
Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)
The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND ;
Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.
In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.
Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-ſtreet, next door to the Cuſtom-houſe,
A large aſſortment of
Gold and ſilver Watches
A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candleſticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Piſtols, by Knubley, Charing Croſs
Reflecting Teleſcope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Maſon county, Kentucky, patented by Perceival Butler, in 1787.
Alſo, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.
January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.
LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.
☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE ;
On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes ; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.
December 28. 1w

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.
For ſale By
Peter Blight.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,
Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers ; that he is enabled to make a ſattlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.
Feb. 8. *3t

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet ; its ſituation is high and very handſome ; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwſtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12 3taw6w.

Recently Publiſhed,
And juſt imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, and may be had of MORGAN J. RHEES,
A Cheap and valuable work, in two cloſely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)
Illuſtrations of Prophecy :
In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Iſaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangeliſts, and book of Revelation ; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the intereſts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the downfall of civil deſpotiſm, and the ſubſequent melioration of the ſtate of the world : together with
A large collection of Extracts,
Interſperſed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joſeph Mede,	Sir Iſaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Dauduz,
Dr. Creſſener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler,	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy ; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets ; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century ; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes ; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion ; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire ; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs ; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks ; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt ; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV ; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decline of literature ; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall ; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd ; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth ; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

Chocolate and Muſtard,
of a ſuperior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground ; ſhelled or pearl Barley ; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder ; Taunton and Burton Ale ; London Porter ; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.
The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.
Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors ; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.